and, though Yuan was strongly suspected of instigating these outbreaks, to emphasize the danger of his going South, the Republicans gave way^on the point of the transfer of the Capital. Yuan was inaugurated as President in the presence of the Southern Delegates, and numerous provincial and official representatives, in the new Waiwupu Building at Peking, on the afternoon of March 10, and solemnly swore "to obey strictly the Constitution/' On March 13 he named Tang Shao-yi as Premier. The latter then left for Nanking to confer with the National Council regarding the composition of the new Cabinet. The Republicans particularly desired to see their own nominees in the positions of Ministers of War and Finance. Negotiation and intrigue ensued, as a result of which only three out of the ten Portfolios went to *Tung Meng Hui* candidates. General Tuan Chi-jui, a staunch supporter of Yuan Shih-kai, became Minister of War. Another of his henchmen, Chao Ping-chun became Minister of Interior. The Ministries of Commerce, of Industry and of Education, only, went to old *Tung Meng Hui* members, and one of them, Chen Chi-mei, never assumed office. Various minor concessions were made to secure the Council's assent to the new Cabinet. Huang Hsing, for example, the

Republican nominee as Minister of War, was fobbed off with the appointment of Resident-General at Nanking.

Dr. Sun handed over his Seals of Office to the Chairman of the National Council on April i, and two days later, left Nanking for a trip to South China.